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ALIA, COLLEAGUES CONTINUE KORCE VISIT 26 AUGUST

AU221150 Tirana ATA in English 1100 GMT 22 Aug 85

["From the Visit of Comrade Ramiz Alia in the City of Korce" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, August 27 (ATA) -- Comrade Ramiz Alia and the comrades who accompany him made a visit to the Museum of the Workers and Communist Movement on August 26 afternoon. The museum reflects the most important moments of the workers movement in this district during 1924-1941 period. Passing from one room to another Comrade Ramiz Alia took interest in the documents, photos, and various materials displayed there and expressed his congratulations on the good work done for their preservation.

"This museum is of great importance for the information it provides for the entire people, especially the younger generation," Comrade Ramiz Alia said to the veterans. When the young people visit this museum they learn that the present-day Albania, so strong and beautiful, where the people are in power, was not created by itself. Much struggle, toil and major efforts were needed for this. The first militants, some of whom are present here today, being organized in the workers' associations, fought for the rights of the Albanian proletariat, that is why they are the forerunners of that glorious epoch which would follow later, the forerunners of the great struggle in the course of which the party would raise the entire people on foot. This struggle brought to the people their freedom and gave the state power to the working class.

"As it can be seen in this museum our working class, although young, has outstanding revolutionary traditions. You, the veteran workers of Korce, deserve undoubtedly a place of honor in the creation of these traditions. Korce was one of the first cities in Albania where the workers' movement began to be united and organized in associations. A preceding workers' and communist movement was indispensable for the founding of our glorious party that became that leading force which brought these happy days to the people.

Korce has been the center of well known militants of workers' and communist movement such as Miha Lako, Pilo Peristeri, Petro Papi, such as all those fighters who are presented in this museum. But the greatest honour for Korce, for its working class is the fact that Comrade Enver Hoxha militated here. As he himself has said, among the proletariat of Korce he received the first lessons of revolution. Comrade Enver Hoxha has made a great contribution here to the correct orientation of the workers' and communist movement."

Upon leaving the museum, Comrade Ramiz Alia cordially met with veterans and young men and women, quarter residents, who saw him off with great love.

There is a house in the city of Korce that is dear to everybody, the house where Comrade Enver Hoxha lived. With great affection the beloved leader of the party and people Comrade Enver Hoxha often came to his house, which brought back to him memories of the years he stayed and worked in Korce, where, together with the communists and workers of the city he fought for the cause of the proletariat. Comrade Ramiz Alia came here for a visit.

"We frequently come to this house and will come to it time and again," Comrade Ramiz said. "We have come because Comrade Enver Hoxha has lived here and we want to learn as much as possible about his life. Everybody can learn from what is linked with the life and deed of Comrade Enver Hoxha. Comrade Enver was a great man, from whose personality every Albanian can learn, from the youth up to the grown-ups. In their history our people have never had such a son which [as received] would embody in himself both the common man and the great leader, both the militant soldier and the strategy commander, who led with wisdom and far-sightedness the people towards the liberation of the country. He succeeded in uniting and guiding all the communists, an entire people on the road of happiness.

"This small and simple house will be a place which will always be visited by our people, our youth, who will learn from it. Today that we have come to this house we are overcome by other emotions. Because Comrade Enver Hoxha who has lived here is no longer among us. But we are not disheartened, we become strong because that is how Comrade Enver Hoxha wanted us to be."

"Comrade Enver Hoxha," he continued, "has left us a flourishing, prosperous and strong Albania. Our duty is to carry the country forward, to develop the economy and culture, to strengthen the defence. This is the way we will express the great love and respect that the entire party and people cherish for Comrade Enver Hoxha. We must express our love for the party and the respect for Comrade Enver Hoxha through work, struggle, efforts. Enver Hoxha wanted Albania to be free and independent. Our duty is to preserve it always free and independent. He wanted to see a rich, strong Albania. An Albania where the workers, the peasants and the entire people would live happily. Such is our Albania today and we will strive to make it ever more prosperous."

Comrade Ramiz Alia and the other comrades then visited the room where Comrade Enver Hoxha has lived. Comrade Ramiz Alia left the house being seen off with love by the residents who had lined up the street outside the museum house.

Likewise, Comrade Ramiz Alia made a visit to the house of the veteran communist militant Miha Lako. The inhabitants of this quarter greeted him with love.

"Since we left for Korce," Comrade Ramiz Alia said, "we thought of meeting with the people, of going to the Museum of the Workers' Communist Movement, of seeing the house where Comrade Enver has lived and of meeting with you Miha, by all means. In you, Miha, the younger generation see the symbol of the Albanian proletariat, of the unwavering fighter for the cause of communism in Albania. Therefore we would like to have you always strong, always a loyal militant and fighter for the cause of the party, the cause of the people, the cause for which Comrade Enver Hoxha fought during all his life".

"It was a great luck for us, for the Albanian people that the party elected you at the head, Comrade Ramiz Alia, to lead us on the road Enver," Miha said.

"I am leading with all the comrades, with the entire party", said Comrade Ramiz. A while ago we were in the Museum of the Workers' Communist Movement. There I told the comrades that the first militants as you are, the old workers of Korce who have taken part in the associations of the working class and later in the communist movement, have a great merit. You were among the first to take to the road of revolution.

"The party, with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head gave new impetus to the whole of the communist movement of the country, to the struggle for the liberation of the homeland, built the New Albania and raised it so high that all the world admires it. That is why the people respect and will always have respect for the veteran militants, who have fought and worked consistently for the cause of the party, for the flourishing of the homeland."

"For the party we lay down even our lives," Miha said. "I consider the years of war as the most important period of my life, because at that time I worked for the cause of the working class."

"Albania will go further ahead," Comrade Ramiz Alia said, "because we have a strong party. It has been a happy luck for our people that Comrade Enver Hoxha was at the head of the party since its founding onwards. He left us a pure party, with which our people are closely linked in steel unity. Therefore we have all the possibilities to go forward. For everything Comrade Enver has left us valuable teachings in his works.

"The party and people have the conviction and faith and fight to march resolutely on that road that Enver has defined, so that the country flourishes, Albania advances, socialism prospers. Albania will be always a very dear country for the Albanian people, respected by the revolutionaries wherever they are in the world, who just like until now, in the future too, will see in Albania an illuminating beacon on the road of the revolution. This is a major duty for all of us. With such a strong party we have with this steel unity we are convinced that we shall march always ahead on the road of Enver."

Then Comrade Ramiz Alia posed for a photo with Miha Lako and his family members. He greeted them cordially again and left seen off with love and with the wish "come again. We have our houses and hearts always open for you."

On occasion of the visit of Comrade Ramiz Alia, the professional and amateur groups of the District of Korce gave a festive concert in the "24 Tetori" Sports Palace. Those present stood on feet and cheered enthusiastically when Comrade Ramiz Alia and other comrades who accompany him, came.

The concert had songs devoted to the party, the happy life the even more brilliant future. It closed with the song "Enver Leads Us in Battles."

After the concert, Comrade Ramiz Alia met with the artists and congratulated them on the beautiful performance.

ZHIVKOV MEETS WITH INDIAN CP LEADER RAO

AU261303 Sofia BTA in English 1213 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] Varna, August 26 (BTA) -- Today Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP, met Mr. Chandra Rajeswara Rao, secretary general of the National Council of the Communist Party of India.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov and Mr. Chandra Rajeswara Rao discussed issues of the cooperation between the two parties, of the international communist and workers' movement and of the situation in the world.

The two leaders noted that the course of confrontation, armament and rearmament pursued by the reactionary forces in the U.S. and N.A.T.O. as well as their attempts to achieve military superiority give rise to serious concern over the peaceful future of mankind. In this connection it was stressed that today the main task of all progressive, democratic and antiwar forces is to preserve peace and to revive the process of detente -- the only reasonable alternative to the nuclear threat.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov and Mr. Chandra Rajeswara Rao expressed full support to the initiatives and proposals of the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community directed towards averting the transference of the arms race into space and towards its stopping on earth, towards limiting and reducing nuclear armaments and towards consolidating world peace.

Special attention was paid to the situation in the Balkan and Indian Ocean regions. Mr. Todor Zhivkov and Mr. Chandra Rajeswara Rao laid emphasis on the importance of the proposals for turning the Balkans into a nuclear-weapon-free zone and the Indian Ocean into a region of peace, as well as on the necessity for a general complex approach and for joint seeking of constructive solutions to the problems of security in Asia and of turning the continent into a region of peace and goodneighbourliness. A high assessment was given to the achievements of the Bulgarian people in the construction of socialism and to the effort of the Indian Communists in defence of the vital interests of the workers, for consolidating the left wing and democratic forces in the country in the struggle against imperialism and reaction, for strengthening the national unity and territorial integrity of India.

The two party leaders expressed unanimous opinions on all issues which they discussed.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov and Mr. Chandra Rajeswara Rao once again confirmed the resolution of the two fraternal parties to further promote the relations between them on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism in the interests of the unity and cohesion of the international communist and workers' movement and of the further development of the friendship between the Bulgarian and Indian people and of cooperation between Bulgaria and India.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov presented to Mr. Chandra Rajeswara Rao the "Georgi Dimitrov" Order. He is awarded this high Bulgarian distinction for his great contribution to the struggle against imperialism, for peace, democracy and social progress, for consolidating the friendship and cooperation between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Indian Communist Party, between the Bulgarian and Indian people and in connection with his 70th birthday anniversary.

Details of Remarks

AU261940 Sofia BTA in English 1734 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] Varna, August 26 (BTA) -- Today Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and President of the State Council, presented the order of Georgi Dimitrov to Mr Chandra Rajeswara Rao, secretary general of the National Council of the Communist Party of India (C.P.I.)

"Bulgarian Communists now greet in you the staunch internationalist, Marxist-Leninist and ardent fighter for the unity of the international communist and workers' movement on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism," Mr Todor Zhivkov emphasised in the speech he delivered at the awarding ceremony.

In addition, Mr Todor Zhivkov praised Mr Chandra Rajeswara Rao as an indefatigable champion of India's friendship with the Soviet Union and with the other socialist community countries.

"At the same time," Mr Todor Zhivkov said, [words indistinct] the great contribution which your country, the Republic of India, is making to the maintenance of world peace and to understanding among the peoples. We [word indistinct] grateful memory of the inspired contribution of the unforgettable Indira Gandhi, to whom I was bound with warm personal friendship, to this cause sacred for mankind. We support the constructive peaceloving policy pursued by Mr Rajiv Gandhi's government."

Mr Todor Zhivkov stressed the substantial contribution of the Communist Party of India to the affiliation of India's working people to the anti-war movement, to the assertion of India's active role in the struggle of the peoples against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid, for peace and security in Asia and the world over.

Mr Chandra Rajeswara Rao also made a speech. Returning thanks for the conferment of the order of Georgi Dimitrov on him, he laid emphasis on the historic role of Georgi Dimitrov's lifework and teachings in the world struggle against fascism and imperialism.

"We are pleased with the close and multifaceted relations of friendship which have emerged between India and Bulgaria and which are to our mutual benefit. We are also glad that our two communist parties maintain close fraternal relations," Mr Chandra Rajeswara Rao indicated.

"Imperialists are not happy with India's progressive foreign policy and her efforts towards an independent economic development with the disinterested help of the Soviet Union, Bulgaria and the other socialist countries," said Mr Chandra Rajeswara Rao. He condemned the attempts of the imperialist forces to destabilize India and to force her into their reactionary global strategy.

"We are especially happy," Mr Chandra Rajeswara Rao said, "that Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi adheres to the well-tried foreign policy of India, a policy of peace, against imperialism, a policy of friendship with the socialist countries and with the progressive forces.

"Our party is proud that it has been playing and does play an essential part in the shaping and vindication of this policy.

We will spare no effort in its further consolidation together with all peaceloving forces, including the Indian National Congress Party, irrespective of our differences on other matters," said Mr Chandra Rajeswara Rao.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1730 GMT on 26 August carries a report on the ceremony which adds the following: "The ceremony, held at the Evsinograd residence, was attended by Comrades Milko Balev; Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee; Yaroslav Radev, deputy chairman of the State Council; Dimitur Popov, first secretary of the Varna Okrug BCP Committee; and by other officials."]

ALEKSANDROV MEETS IRAQ IRRIGATION MINISTER

AU271756 Sofia BTA in English 1656 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Sofia, August 27 (BTA) -- Mr. Chudomir Aleksandrov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received today Mr. 'Abd al-Wahhab Mahmud 'Abdallah, minister of irrigation of Iraq.

They examined Bulgaria's participation in the construction of Iraq's irrigational systems. The Iraqi guest expressed his satisfaction with the good quality of the Bulgarian construction works and his gratitude for the joint work done by the two countries in this field.

The two leaders discussed the possibilities for the widening of the Bulgarian participation in the construction of irrigational projects. Special attention was paid to the application of the comprehensive approach not only towards the construction but also towards the use of these projects: The establishment of joint societies, the construction of complex projects, the use of technologies, which will ensure the intensive growing of crops on irrigated land.

BELCHEV MEETS WITH ZIMBABWE'S MUNYARADZI

AU261945 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] New opportunities for expanding the economic and trade relations between Bulgaria and Zimbabwe were discussed at the second session of the Bilateral Committee for Economic and Trade Relations between the two countries which opened in Sofia today. The Bulgarian side of the committee is headed by Belcho Belchev, minister of finance, while the Zimbabwe side of the Committee is headed by Oliver Munyaradzi, minister of trade.

The session will review the implementation of the decisions adopted at the constituent session of the committee and will map out the trends for the future development of the bilateral economic and trade relations between the two countries. As the leaders of the two sides of the committee pointed out, the mutual trade and economic cooperation between Bulgaria and Zimbabwe is developing along positive lines, but there are still many unutilized opportunities.

The session considers that good prospects of cooperation exist in the agricultural, geological, and mining sectors, as well as in the area of cadres training and in expanding the scope of the exchange of goods.

FOJTIK ON CURRENT IDEOLOGICAL WORK TASKS

AU261441 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Aug 85 p 2

["Substantial excerpt" from a speech by Jan Fojtik, Presidium candidate member and CPCZ Central Committee Secretary, delivered on 20 August in Brno at a meeting to mark the 100th anniversary of the founding of the CPCZ regional daily ROVNOST: "Bringing Ideological Work Into Harmony With the Demands of the Times"]

[Excerpt] Marxism-Leninism -- and historical materialism, which is part of its theoretical foundation -- instructs us to make a strictly objective assessment of the past and teaches us to evaluate everything that has occurred in it historically while respecting the realistic possibilities of the development of society in a certain stage of development without prejudice, superstitions, and illusions. For us Communists, proponents of a scientific Weltanshauung and historical materialism, the framework of the historical process is the interests of the social classes their mutual struggles. These, of course, have always taken place in most varied forms. The difficulty of the study of and understanding of history results precisely from the numerous camouflages that obscure the real and fundamental interests of the catalysts and subjects of class struggles.

I am stating this because the imperialist reaction -- the anitcommunist centers and the bourgeois historiography that serves them, the greater part of which have already shed the mask of pseudoscientific objectivity and degenerated to the lowest possible apologetics for contemporary capitalism -- has considerably perfected these camouflages and made them the foundation of its mass propaganda.

It is trying to exploit the difficulties and shortcomings of historical knowledge in order to justify the contemporary militarist policy of imperialism. Perhaps nowhere else does it stir up the muddy waters as it does in this sphere. It passes off the revolutionary process taking place in our century, which lends the contemporary historical era its character (as an era of inevitable transition from capitalism to socialism), as some sort of "malaise of the times." The imperialist reaction depicts the origin and development of the world socialist system as some sort of an "accident of history," a "deviation," that allegedly must be rectified. And that these are not just exercises in rhetoric is attested to almost daily by political and military officials of imperialism, who use various means to incite "crusades" against socialism. Its obvious part is the psychological warfare they have unilaterally unleashed.

These forces represent the interests of the U.S. military-inudstrial complex and those supernational monopolies that are linked with it. They make use of this platform in order to press for constantly increasing armament budgets and to spread myths about an alleged lag in the U.S. and NATO arsenals, about some sort of "Soviet military threat". They are also constantly calling for the modernization of weapons systems and are escalating the arms race. They are even preparing to militarize outer space.

In the ideological struggle, the failure to take things seriously on our part would definitely be out of place. We are firmly convinced that in the historical encounter between the two antagonistic social systems, common sense will win over lunacy in the end. However, let us not forget that the truth of history, the objective laws of development do not assert themselves automatically. Achieving progress has always required expending the maximum effort and energy. This applied in the past and applies even more today. We must not fail to take things seriously. Contemporary imperialism -- and precisely its most reactionary forces -- today has at its disposal not only a huge military, but also propaganda machinery, which is the basis of psychological warfare.

Its propaganda network, which spans the globe, is equipped with modern information technology that is being systematically perfected, with staffs of specially trained propganda managers, and with a great number of venal journalists.

It incessantly manufactures disinformation, half-truths, and downright lies for the purpose of "mass brainwashing."

Its activity is strictly directed and coordinated with various political actions and ever more impudent provodations aimed at discrediting the socialist countries and the revolutionary and progressive movements.

Compared with their models of the so-called "Third Reich," the propaganda campaigns organized by special units of espionage services or military staffs of contemporary imperialism do not have to take a back seat, and as far as making their management "scientific" is concerned, in many respects they are even more proficient. It is almost unbelievable what they dare do, how far they can go in their slander of the USSR and the other socialist countries, including Czechoslovakia.

We do not have to look far for an example. It is enough to recall how the bourgeois propaganda welcomed this year's anniversary of the end of World War II, what a quantity of lies and disinformation it spread on that occasion, how grossly it distorted the cause and the course of the war and its outcome, and how it tried at any price to belittle and devalue the role of the USSR and the popular antifascist movements in the defeat of fascism. With unprecedented cynicism it misused the anniversary to mount attacks on the USSR and besmirched the memory of the victims of the war.

However, we do not want to concentrate exclusively on extreme phenomena. What interests us above all is the objective that hostile propaganda pursues. It strives to impose upon its broad public a slavish way of thinking, which regards the rule of private property and the forms of life based on it to be some sort of "natural state," something that corresponds to human nature, something that is given by nature or that is God-given, and something that, according to it must be considered immutable, taboo. In this way, without any historical foundation at all, capitalism is counterposed with socialism, like good against evil. And this black-and-white way of seeing things is a mandatory norm for the bourgeois propaganda.

The propaganda of imperialist reaction [and it has an absolutely dominating position) on principle either does not see or impudently denies the crimes of imperialism and the threats connected with them, and when it happens that it cannot sidestep them and not admit them, it usually resorts to the well-known method of making its opponents or victims look bad.

One of the biggest lies is the emphasis on the preparation of nuclear war under the pretext of alleged intimidation by means of nuclear weapons. After all, it is obvious that nothing could be as useful for averting the threat of nuclear war as destruction of the nuclear arsenals. However, the world is having foisted upon it the notion that precisely the contrary is true, that peace will allgedly be ensured if imperialism has constantly modernized and perfected mass destruction weapons, if it can accumulate these weapons in an ever increasing quantity -- in short, if the arms race goes on and imperialism thereby gains military-strategic superiority over the socialist countries.

The effort to bring about some sort of spiritual expansion of imperialism also corresponds to these monstrous ideas.

They are also intended to be served by the propaganda campaign in praise of the "American way of life," based on the philosophy of pragamatism, the cult of violence, the ethos of egoistic ruthlessness, and the chasing of success, whose criteria are determined by the lowest materialism, pharisaically disguised by the well-known phraseology unfairly adopted from declarations of bourgeois revolutions.

This "ethos" of aggressive capitalism is foisted on us as the sole foundation for a functioning and prospering economy; it is also the way conditions for peaceful coexistence have on more than one occasion been put to us. If we do not accept them, we are told openly, we will become subject to military and economic pressure. On the other hand, as we can hear today in some quarters in the FRG, having accepted them, it will, allgedly, be possible to again create a "free and united" Europe. A truly original notion of peaceful coexistence. No wonder revanchists are also satisfied with it.

It is obvious that in the contemporary historical struggle between the forces of reaction and progress, war and peace, capitalism and socialism, the importance and role of prompt and truthful information is markedly increasing.

JOINT USE OF DANUBE DISCUSSED WITH AUSTRIA

LD272230 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Talks between Czechoslovak and Austrian delegations about making use of the Danube waterway between the two countries ended in Vienna today. According to the closing protocol, the heads of the delgation instructed a group of experts to find a mutually advantageous way to use the joint Danube waterway. The solution should take into account justified requirements and the interests of the two states while making fullest possible use of the hydroenergy potential of the Danube. The solution should also improve conditions for international shipping and respect ecological requirements on the relevant territories of both states.

As is known, Austria had planned construction of the Hainburg water project, which was planned to be immediately above the joint section of the Danube. Following protests from protectors of the environment, the construction was halted last year.

STATEMENT SUPPORTING USSR TEST BAN ISSUED

AU261249 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- The Czechoslovak Peace Committee and the Czechoslovak Committee for European Security and Cooperation issued the following joint declaration on the USSR's decision to declare a unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions as of 6 August 1985:

"In the current international situation, when nuclear armament is threatening the very existence of life on our planet, every initiative leading toward a halt in armament buildups and toward a gradual reduction of the nuclear potential is a significant step toward averting the danger of a global nuclear catastrophe. The foreign policy pursued by the USSR, the CSSR, and other socialist countries is consistently aimed at achieving these goals.

"The USSR's decision to unilaterally halt all nuclear explosions as of 6 August 1985 -- proclaimed by Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary -- represents a historical opportunity for mankind to prevent feverish armament and to erect an obstacle to the perfection of destructive arms systems.

The conclusion of nuclear arms tests on a worldwide scale would establish realistic conditions for their gradual elimination.

"In this way the USSR has again proved that its purposeful peace policy is oriented toward averting the threat of a nuclear war, toward banning and eliminating nuclear arms, and toward halting feverish armament on earth and in space, as corresponds to the vital interests and hopes of all peoples.

"These interests demand that the latest peace initative of the USSR be positively assessed by the overnment of the United States and the overnments of other nuclear powers, and that corresponding measures be taken also on their side. However, the Czechoslovak public is deeply concerned about Washington's current negative attitude toward the Soviet appeal to join the moratorium on all nuclear explosions.

"We therefore appeal to all peace-loving and antiwar forces of the world to actively support this far-reaching initative of the USSR, in the interests of preserving peace and strengthening international security."

BENO RECEIVES VIETNAM CP POLITBURO MEMBER

LD262000 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today met with Nguyen Van Linh, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ho Chi Minh City party committee, who is visiting Czechoslovakia. In a cordial, comradely conversation they spoke in particular about the experiences of the two fraternal parties in particular organization work in securing the tasks of the building of socialism.

TEHRAN REPORTAGE ON CHNOUPEK VISIT TO IRAN

For Tehran reportage on the visit of Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek to the Islamic Republic of Iran, see the Iran section of the 28 August South Asia DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

FELFE ON AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS SINCE LAND REFORM

LD261455 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1025 GMT 26 Aug 85

["From the Seminar Paper by Werner Felfe at the Conference on the Land Reform" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 26 Aug (ADN) -- Since the democratic land reform, great progress has been achieved in the historically short period of 40 years in the agriculture of the present territory of the GDR. This was stated on Monday in Berlin by Werner Felfe at the scientific conference on the anniversary of the land reform. In no other period of the history of our people were the political, economic, and social relationships on the land so fundamentally altered as in the years since the land reform, he said.

He recalled that even in October 1949, the largest part of field work was carried out with draft animals. For this purpose there were 548,000 horses, 113,000 pulling oxen, and 198,000 pulling cows available in agriculture. At this point in time there were only about 35,000 tractors. Only 12 percent of the area under cultivation could be plowed by tractor and only about 10 percent of cereals could be harvested with reaper binders and tractors. Animal husbandry had an even lower level of mechanization. Today the GDR has more than 156,000 tractors, 54,000 trucks, about 16,000 combine harvesters, and a lot of other equipment with which the work has been mechanized and automated.

The great progress in agriculture led, as Werner Felfe continued to describe, to a significant increase in production. If in 1946, for example, only 1.48 metric tons of cereal per hectare were produced on the present territory of the GDR, then last year it was over 4.5 metric tons. The yields per hectare of this main crop grew by more than 300 percent.

Animal husbandry rose in a similarly significant way. In 1946 about 2.7 million cattle, 1.9 million pigs, and 0.9 million sheep were kept on the territory of the present GDR. Today the figures are more than 5.9 million cattle, 12.6 million pigs, and 2.5 million sheep. These are increases in livestock of 220,660, and 280 percent respectively. It was possible to overcome the centuries-old backwardness of the village and to bring living conditions in the villages closer to those in the towns, said Werner Felfe.

Today 90 percent of people active in agriculture have concluded a course of training, about 9 percent of which have a secondary school or vocational school education. Before 1960 not even 5 percent were yet able to point to a course of training. The essential social-political conditions in the town and country have an integrated form.

The political and economic foundations for this successful development were the firm alliance of the working class with the working farmers, and with the class of cooperative farmers, which was created under the leadership of the Marxist-Leninist party.

"On 2 September 1945, the chairman of the KPD, Wilhelm Pieck, explained the principles of the land reform at that memorable gathering of farmers in Kyritz in the present Postdam Bezirk. Wilhelm Pieck summarized the issue in the formula that attracted the masses: Junker lands into farmers' hands. This formula corresponded to the most ancient demands of the land laborers and the farmers with little land," the speaker said. By 10 September in the provincial administrations of that time in Saxony, Mecklenburg, and Brandenburg laws were passed on the land reform. Commissions, to which more than 50,000 industrial workers, land laborers, small farmers and other working people belonged, distributed 2.2 million hectares of land to more than 200,000 land laborers and resettlers.

Some 125,000 farmers with little land and small landholders were able to extend their holdings. The land was given to the farmers as private property. At the same time, with the limitation in the laws that land reform can neither be divided, sold, mortgaged or leased, any form of land speculation was prevented.

With the democratic land reform there also emerged social ownership of the land. One-third of the land resources were handed over to state, communal, or social bodies. On 3 percent of the agricultural area under cultivation there emerged in the ensuing period about 500 state farms, which formed an important point of departure for the later creation of socialist production relations in agriculture, said Werner Felfe.

The assistance of the CPSU and the Red Army, supported by the spirit of proletarian internationalism, has been of inestimable value for the success of the land reform. The Soviet military administration, in realizing the Potsdam Treaty, secured the land reform on the territory of the present GDR and supported the German bodies in expropriation and division of large landed property. The first and most important result, said Werner Felfe was the smashing of the positions of power of the large land owners and the Junkers, the bulwark of imperialism, fascism and militarism in the countryside. Private, large, landed property, which even until 1939 made up almost one third of the agricultural area under cultivation on the territory of the present GDR, was completely liquidated.

The working out of the land reform conceptions and implementation of the democratic land reform has been a creative achievement of the party of the working class, said the speaker. A particularly valuable aid was the supply in 1949 of 1,000 tractors, 540 trucks, 500 cultivators, 200 paring plows and 100 out-throw disc harrows by the USSR. That was a true act of friendship becasue the USSR herself at that time needed every tractor, every agricultural machine.

The democratic land reform, the starting point of the 40 years of successful development of GDR agriculture, released significant social forces, the speaker explained. The class of cooperative farmers freed from exploitation and suppression has proven itself capable, in cooperation with the whole of society and under the leadership of the revolutionary party of the working class, of transforming agriculture into a modern and efficient sector of the economy. The social stimuli of the democratic land reform are thus today also an important source of energy for the full unfolding of the advantages of socialism in agriculture.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER HOLDS TALKS IN ICELAND

LD271809 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1639 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Reykjavik, 27 Aug (ADN) -- GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Kurt Nier and Icelandic Minister of Foreign Affairs Geir Hallgrimsson have paid tribute to the development of bilateral relations. At a meeting in Reykjavik today the two politicians also spoke out in favor of their further development on the basis of the Helsinki Final Act.

They agreed in emphasizing that in view of the present development of the international situation, intensified efforts for the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe and for the durable protection of peace are necessary. All states, whether large or small, must make their contribution toward this.

Kurt Nier expressed in this connection the GDR's high regard for the decision of the Icelandic parliament to bar nuclear weapons on Iceland. He stated that the GDR, like Iceland, advocates the creation of nuclear weapon-free zones and supports proposals to this effect.

The two men expressed their conviction that there is no reasonable alternative to peaceful coexistence. The revival and continuation of the CSCE process and use of the opportunities offered by the Stockholm conference could make an important contribution to improving the international situation.

Kurt Nier visited Iceland at the invitation of Ingvi Ingvarsson, permanent undersecretary in the Icelandic Minister of Foreign Affairs, for consultations on bilateral and international issues.

FELFE SPEAKS TO NICARAGUAN RURAL WORKERS GROUP

LD272040 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Today in Berlin, Politburo member and SED Central Committee Secretary Werner Felfe paid tribute to the heroic struggle of the people of Nicaragua against the counterrevolutionary gangs backed by U.S. imperialism. Speaking to the delegation from the Nicaraguan Association of Rural Workers, led by General Secretary Edgardo Garcia, he gave assurances that the GDR will continue to give active support to Nicaragua. Edgardo Garcia expressed his thanks for the fraternal solidarity of the GDR. He stressed that for the people of Nicaragua there is only one lesson: to increase production and not to put down their weapons. Both sides concurred in the view that the struggle for world peace, against U.S. imperialism's course of confrontation and the arms race, and for disarmament and detente must be intensified.

The guests were informed about the SED's policies of farming and alliance and about the development of agriculture in the GDR.

KROLIKOWSKI DISCUSSES DETENTE WITH WIPO OFFICIAL

LD271754 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1624 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Berlin, 27 Aug (ADN) -- The contribution of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) to detente, arms limitation, and disarmament was the subject of a talk in Berlin today between Werner Krolikowski, first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and WIPO Director Dr Arpad Bogsch. The representative of the UN specialized agency is currently in the GDR on an official visit at the invitation of the government.

Werner Krolikowski stressed the preservation of peace as the main concern of the policy of the GDR. He asserted that the GDR will also continue to support all the activities of the UN specialized agency that serve social progress and society. The GDR is prepared to place its experience at the disposal of the organization.

Dr Bogsch expressed acknowledgement of the GDR's cooperation with and in WIPO, and of the GDR's efforts and results in the sphere of inventions and patents.

FOREIGN TRADE OFFICIAL NOTES 'FEEBLE' RESULTS

LD271035 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0430 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] It is still conceivable that we can come near to fulfilling this year's plans, but the results of the first half of 1985 are very feeble. This was said by Imre Dunai, deputy minister of foreign trade, in an interview given to NEPSZABADSAG journalist Istvan Gabor Benedek.

The role of the food industry is extremely significant in improving our economic balance. That is why it is a problem for us that demand from our capitalist partners has declined and, what is more, prices have gone down quite dramatically. The volume of unprocessed meat exports has decreased 45 percent and its price per metric ton has decreased by 8.3 percent. The quantity of beef cattle has decreased by 15 percent and its price by 26 percent, and the corresponding figures for pigs for slaughter have declined by 30 percent and 22 percent respectively compared to the first 6 months of last year. The export of eggs has also declined. As the deputy minister said, no improvement was expected in the second half of 1985.

On the other hand, agricultural exports to the socialist countries show a more promising picture. Agricultural sales have increased by more than 11 percent compared to the corresponding period of last year, and food industry exports have increased 14.2 percent.

TRADE MINISTER, USSR ENVOY MARK ECONOMIC TIES

LD272221 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] CEMA continues to play a determining role in Hungary's foreign trade relations, and cooperation with the USSR is of particular significance. This was said by Peter Veress, foreign trade minister, at a ceremony held on the 40th anniversary of the first Hungarian-Soviet commercial agreement. He stressed that with the modernization of our product structure, we expect to appear on the CEMA market with products that satisfy demands and reflect the results of technological progress.

Boris Stukalin, Soviet ambassador, also spoke at the ceremony. He stressed that the 40 years of cooperation has been in accord with the two countries' interests and is of great significance in CEMA's overall activity. The Hungarian-Soviet economic and scientific-technical cooperation program up to the year 2000 is also contributing to the deepening of relations, the Soviet ambassador said.

USSR COMMERCIAL REPRESENTATIVE ON ECONOMIC LINKS

LD271627 Budapest MTI in English 1014 GMT 27 Aug 85

["40 Years of Hungarian-Soviet Commercial Contacts" -- MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, August 26 (MTI) -- A press conference was held in Budapest Monday on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the signing of the first Hungarian-Soviet commercial agreement. Viktor Ocheretin, commercial representative of the Soviet Union in Hungary, said the Soviet Union has for years been Hungary's principal foreign trade partner and Hungary ranks 5th among the Soviet Union's trade partners. This year bilateral trade is expected to exceed 9,000 million roubles.

The commercial representative stated that the dynamical development of trade offers advantages for both countries.

The Soviet Union supplies Hungary with essential raw materials and energy carriers and buys a wide range of products which contributes to the achievements of the Hungarian economy. It meets 90 pc of the Hungarian tin demand, 75 pc of the copper, crude phosphate and cotton, 60 per cent of the imported timber and 90 pc of iron ore, more than three quarters of the crude oil, 40 pc of the natural gas and a quarter of the electricity demand.

On the basis of production and scientific cooperation with the CMEA countries, primarily the Soviet Union, and the small and large markets they provide, Hungary developed modern and important industries such as busbuilding, farm machine building, instrument making, machine tool, ship and crane building and electrotechnology. The Soviet Union is the principal buyer of the products of the Hungarian industry and agriculture and the market absorbs 45 pc of the export of Hungarian engineering equipment, 40 pc of the foods and a third of other consumer goods.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR NONPROLIFERATION CONFERENCE

LD271101 Budapest MTI in English 1023 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Budapest, August 26 (MTI) -- Led by State Secretary for the Foreign Ministry Gyula Horn, a delegation left for Geneva to attend the third international conference supervising compliance with the treaty on the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons. The conference opens on August 27.

WALESA, OTHERS CALL FOR JEDYNAK'S RELEASE

AU271803 Paris AFP in English 1800 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 27 (AFP) -- Solidarity leader Lech Walesa and 52 other Polish opposition figures today called for the release from prison of Tadeusz Jedynak, a former member of the free trade union's underground leadership, TKK [Provisional Coordinating Committee].

Mr Jedynak, who has been detained since his June 19 arrest, was "only fighting for the right of Polish workers to create free trade unions, which the government had recognized only to later dissolve them," the group said in an open letter delivered to the Western press. Mr Jedynak, 35, was arrested in still unexplained circumstances. He is known to face a minimum 10-year sentence and possibly the death penalty on treason charges.

Mr Jedynak was a top Solidarity leader and union vice-president for the Jastrzebia mining region on the Polish-Czechoslovak border until his internment in December 1981, when martial law was declared. The former TKK member was released with the lifting of martial law in 1983 and went underground. He was refused offers from Polish authorities to emigrate with his family. Mr Jedynak is the seventh TKK figure to be arrested since December 1981.

Among those who signed the letter demanding his release was Jacek Kuron, head of the Social Self-Defense Committee, KOR.

URBAN GIVES WEEKLY PRESS CONFERENCE 27 AUG

On Sejm Elections, Walesa

LD272209 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Marek Kassa report on 27 August news conference by Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban; place not specified--passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban's news conference for foreign correspondents today began with a question as to how the government assesses the course of the electoral campaign for the Sejm.

[Urban] "The government is not an institution authorized to assess the course of the electoral campaign, in view of the fact that it does not organize (?it). This is the (?elected) supreme authority in the state, which will appoint the government. On the other hand, if we disregard this reservation, then, just like everyone in Poland, the members of the government know that the campaign is passing in a very satisfying way, that it is very lively, and that the meetings are enjoying enormous attendance. This we know because here the state administration is acting jointly with the organizers of the elections. After all, problems are (?encountered), such as the fact that halls earmarked for the electoral meetings are too small and cannot accommodate all those who want to attend the pre-electoral meetings. A multitude of issues and grievances of a local character are being raised. The state administration is following all these problems so that the questions raised, which are treated as valuable signals from the citizens, can be settled as quickly as possible."

How is the underground reacting to the electoral campaign? Is it proclaiming new slogans? This is a further question to which the spokesman replied:

[Urban] "Besides certain sporadic leaflets, no illegal groups are revealing their activity in this campaign. Representatives of this kind, of this way of thinking -- not to mention groups -- hardly ever appear at the pre-election meetings. It is generally known that these illegal structures are turning their backs on the whole election operation. (?Their) nihilism toward the state is such that they negate all the electoral procedures, as if they already do not consider this state as their own."

Here is a fragment of the comment by Minister Jerzy Urban on the agreement signed between Poland and Hungary on coordinating their economic plans:

[Urban] "This is the first agreement on the coordination of long-term plans that Poland has ever concluded with another country. Details on this subject have been announced in the press so I (?will) simply say that we are very pleased that it is with Hungary that we have concluded the first such agreement. Generally speaking, such agreements are characteristic of the [word indistinct] mode of cooperation between socialist states. Trade relations and economic cooperation will be based precisely on the coordination of plans so that neither country should have to independently solve those problems that can be solved jointly."

At today's conference much attention was devoted to the social consultation concerning the speech by General Wojciech Jaruzelski at the United Nations. Here are several examples of the utterances quoted by the spokesman:

[Urban] "Opinions are being expressed that we are a strong socialist state: We do not wish to be treated as the object of a game in international relations. Also mentioned is that various drafts are put forward demanding compensation for the losses resulting from restrictions. It is suggested that the premier should say that Poland respects other nations and that it desires the same respect on their part, and that the manifestation of this respect ought be noninterference in our affairs. It has been pointed out that Premier Jaruzelski should draw attention to the rebirth of fascism and neofascism. It was suggested that he should support the Soviet moratorium. There have also been various proposals: for example, the proposal that he should propose the transfer of the UN headquarters to Geneva, in view of the fact that U.S. politics, as it were, do not favor a situation whereby the UN should be situated on the territory of this state."

A further topic was church-state relations. Minister Jerzy Urban said here, inter alia:

[Urban] "Our government has accomplished very significant progress in its cooperation with the church, guided by the interests of the Polish nation and the good of its state. The basis for our religious policy is the conviction that that which unites all citizens is stronger than that which divides [words indistinct]. This is a policy of freedom of conscience and denomination and equality of rights and duties irrespective of world outlook: It is a policy of religious freedoms, and action and of freedom of action for the churches and religious unions, as well as (?a policy of) their separation from the state.

"The government is aiming to broaden the platforms of accord and cooperation with the church, and narrow the zones of conflict. This requires the appropriate joint action and goodwill on both sides. A current expression of the state's policy toward believers, and the will to ensure for them an appropriate influence on state affairs, is the very considerable participation of activists of Catholic outlook among the candidates for Sejm deputies, including candidates from the central list. We wanted the participation of Catholic activists to be even more representative, a fact the church authorities well know."

Does the government recognize as sincere -- and does it intend to accept -- Lech Walesa's proposals, and does it intend to commence a dialogue with him? This was one of the further questions.

[Urban] "No, the government does not treat these utterances as sincere. Four or 5 years ago Mr Walesa had the opportunity to conduct this dialogue -- one which he says he is now trying to secure. We all know how this dialogue looked on his part. It seems to me that Mr Walesa lives in a reality that he thinks up himself. We look into the future. (?Unfortunately), Polish problems are already slightly different than in the times when Mr Walesa had the opportunity for, but did not avail himself of, constructive cooperation. And one might add here: I am reading from a report by Western correspondents, according to which Mr Walesa wishes to present some program for the country. He announces that he will proclaim it in several months time. I swear he recently announced that he would proclaim it even as early as this month. Last year he announced that he would proclaim it in August."

During the conference Minister Urban also expressed surprise that the procedure for Poland's acceptance into the IMF is progressing so slowly. However, he expressed the hope that the expected visit to Warsaw by representatives of the fund would accelerate the matter.

On Church, UN Speech

LD271822 Warsaw PAP in English 1705 GMT 27 Aug 85

[By Ryszard Ginalski and Wieslawa Mazarska]

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 27 -- A wide public interest in the consultations on the forthcoming address by Polish Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski at the UN session was one of the main issues at today's government spokesman Jerzy Urban's press conference for foreign and Polish newsmen. Minister Urban was also questioned about various problems related to the oncoming parliamentary elections, state-church relations, aspects of Poland's economic cooperation with the West, as well as the Polish Government's attitude to Lech Walesa's statements.

"Consultations on the speech Polish Premier Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski is to deliver to the U.N. session have aroused a widespread public interest. So far, I can express big satisfaction at their course," the government spokesman said and added that between Aug. 19-23, the most busy days so far, the Council of Ministers office had received 233 citizens' letters on that subject [words indistinct] total of 715. Over the last three days more than 41 persons have telephoned the government's consultative centre, 95 percent of the callers gave their names, the rest preferring anonymity. "The latter usually represented a reverse political trend," the minister added.

Jerzy Urban presented a wide range of suggestions and remarks, addressed by phone or in letters to the Polish premier. He said that some 40 percent of the consulted citizens touched upon the U.S. politics towards Poland and in the world in general. Many callers suggest that Gen. Jaruzelski should call attention to the extreme threat to peace posed by the U.S. policy under President Reagan, the spokesman said.

There have also been proposals concerning disarmament as a foundation of peace, and suggestions that Poland propose starting a U.N.-sponsored project to establish a worldwide security system. Another proposal concerns forming in Warsaw of an international museum of peace, as a U.N. agency. Some of the callers have come up with the idea of moving the U.N. seat from New York to another state and city where the organization could have better conditions of operation and be free from U.S. pressure, Urban said.

He added that the callers had paid particular attention to the U.S. hostile policy on Poland, protesting the U.S. restrictions, and demanding a formal motion at the U.N. to make the U.S. compensate for the losses inflicted on Poland as a result of its lawless economic pressure. There was also a proposal [words indistinct] to impose similar restrictions on the U.S., in retaliation.

Many of the callers, especially those more advanced in age, who had fought in World War II raised the issue of the revival of fascism and neonazism, seeing it as a topic the Polish premier could tackle at the U.N. Numerous callers had simply wished Gen. Jaruzelski health and good luck during his stay at the U.N.

Answering a question from a Greek correspondent, Urban said the election campaign was proceeding very satisfactorily, and added that pre-election consultative meetings of electorate with prospective candidates for legislators had enjoyed huge turnout so that often the meeting-rooms could not accomodate all those who had come. The meetings raise many important issues. State administration is watching all this and treats as valuable postulates from the citizens, he said. Adding that as to the stand taken on the elections by illegal groups, they display no activity in the campaign, apart from sporadic leaflets. It is generally known that illegal structures turn away from the state and see the elections as none of their business.

As to the Roman Catholic Episcopate, it does not take part in the elections. It runs a religious organization and [words indistinct] reason why there should be any state-church talks on the issue, Urban told the conference.

Reply to a LE FIGARO correspondent about participation of Catholics in Poland's political life and their party membership, the spokesman recalled in a broader statement the main principles of the Polish religious policy [word indistinct] marked by stability and not opportunism. "Our government has made significant progress in cooperation with the Church, guided by the interests of the Polish nation and the good of its state," he said, adding that the government was aiming at expanding the area of understanding and cooperation with the church, and reducing the conflicting areas.

The current expression of the state policy on believers and the will to ensure them appropriate influence on matters of the state is a very big proportion of Catholic activists among the proposed candidates [words indistinct] also those placed on the nationwide list. "We wanted to have an even more representative share of Catholic activists, and Church officials know that. Our religious policy requires participation, appropriate contribution and efforts from both sides," the spokesman said, adding that the government expected the episcopate to [words indistinct] to the cooperation.

Minister Urban also referred to the expected visit to Poland by representatives of the International Monetray Fund, due in mid-September, and voiced the hope that the visit may accelerate the procedure of Poland's application to join the IMF.

The joint government-episcopate commission continues working out a programme for the agricultural development fund. The commission has still a few outstanding issues to tackle. It is due to hold its nearest session in mid-September.

As concerns Lech Walesa's recent enunciations, Urban said the government did not find them sincere. It was 4-5 years ago when Walesa had the opportunity to conduct the dialogue with the government which he allegedly siiks at present. We all know what that dialogue looked like on his part. "Mr. Walesa lives a reality he has made up himself. We look ahead, not back."

"Poland's problems have slightly changed since the times when Walesa had the opportunity of constructive cooperation, which he did not take," Urban said.

The date of the Supreme Court's session which will examine Lis' Michnik's and Frasyniuk's appeals has not been fixed yet. The documents are in the Gdansk Voivodship Court, and will be forwarded to the Supreme Court when the files are complete.

Referring to his answer at the recent press conference to the question about military [words indistinct] government posts, Minister Urban added that military officers are also employed in local administration and mentioned the president of Warsaw and the voivods of Elblag, Gdansk, Kalisz, Koszalin, Radom, Siedlce, and Tarnobrzeg.

POLITBURO MEETING CONSIDERS TU'S, SOCIAL ACCORDS

LD271933 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 27 Aug 85

["Communique" from the 27 August meeting of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo -- read by announcer]

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee Politburo held a meeting today. It was briefed on the development and activity of the trade union movement. The meeting was attended by representatives of the National Trade Union Accord [OPZZ], including its chairman, Alfred Miodowicz. The trade unions, which are developing systematically, have over 5.5 million members in their ranks, of which 60 percent are workers. The trade union movement, the Politburo stated, presently is the working peoples' most universal organization and a permanent ingredient of the democratic structures in Poland's social and economic life. It is an important factor in the integration of workforces and coparticipates in the process of national accord. The party has given full support to trade union requests to broaden their competences and rights. The trade union law, which was ammended this July, creates conditions for their further development and guarantees their proper position in the state's political, social, and economic systems.

The Politburo was briefed on preliminary work results pertaining to the notion of the social agreement. The proposal of such an agreement was put forward by the OPZZ chairman during the Poznan conference. It was stated that one should consider two factors when considering this idea, namely, the goals with which the working people are identifying themselves and the concrete initiatives that increase the results of management of resources and labor. In accordance with the trade union law, it was considered useful to commence work on entering into social agreements at the work enterprises level.

Assessing the implementation of the recommendations adopted a year ago to improve the workforces' working conditions and health protection, the Politburo stated that in spite of the beneficial changes in this sphere the managements of work enterprises and party and trade union organizations should increase their concern with issues of health care, prevention, and actions that will effectively limit work safety hazards. The Politburo was also briefed on the implementation of the recommendations in the sphere of welfare activity in work enterprises.

BILL ON REGIONAL SELF-MANAGEMENT PUBLISHED

AU271730 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1434 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 27/8/1985 -- The Bucharest press released on August 27 the bill on the Romanian administrative-territorial units' self-management, economic and financial self-administration and self-financing. The bill is submitted to public debate and the citizens' possible proposals, observations and suggestions are to be advanced to the Grand National Assembly (the parliament) before the bill is passed.

Drafted in keeping with the resolutions of the 13th RCP Congress of November 1984 regarding the improvement of the economic and social management and organization in every domain of activity, the bill is meant to ensure the firm application by territorial units of the principles of the new economic and financial mechanism relying upon worker self-management and economic and financial self-administration. Based on it, the people's councils -- democratic local bodies of state power -- have improved, concrete and consolidated attributions and liabilities in the administration and management of the whole economic and social life of the territorial unit where they were elected (communes, towns, municipalities, sectors of the capital, counties and Bucharest municipality).

The people's councils (town halls) at all levels are to organize, guide, manage and control the development of the whole economic and social activity, the services, the increase of their efficiency and their updating, the achievement of higher remunerativeness by all economic units -- industrial and farming -- in the territory administrated by them, the continuous increase of their own incomes with a view to contributing to the general development fund of the whole society and to meeting every expense out of their own incomes, to achieving every administrative-territorial unit's integral self-financing. To this end, the people's councils have to permanently work to increase their own base of incomes, to employ economically their means, strengthen order, discipline and legality in starting an expenditure, to rationally manage the local resources, increase the material and money reserves. Where the level of the people's councils' own incomes does not match the expenditures, they shall shrink the volume of expenses to the level of incomes.

According to the bill provisions, the incomes of the territorial-administrative units' budgets are ensured from: deposits from profits coming from economic units of local subordination; duties and taxes paid by the respective units, by the cooperative organizations, by other public organizations and by the population, other incomes established by law as sources for these budgets.

The population has to contribute to the formation of the state budget and of the local budget incomes by paying the taxes and duties established by law. Likewise, the population directly participates in the socio-economic development of every administrative-territorial unit through money contributions and work for public facilities. The share of the population's direct money contribution is established annually by families, contingent upon the value of the public works to be done and the number of able-bodied family members who make money and in municipalities and towns contingent also upon the incomes made by the family members. (It is of up to 400 lei a year for families with one able-bodied member, up to 700 lei a year for families with two able-bodied members and up to 1,100 lei for families with three or more able-bodied members.

The direct contribution in work is done by men and women aged more than 18 and it consists of a physical volume of works established based on norms that should be performed in six days annually, in previously set terms and time.

The persons and economic units possessing animal -- or mechanically driven transport means, except for automobiles, have the obligation to do work with the respective means. Money payment in amounts established by law can substitute the labour contribution.

The inhabitants' money contribution will be used in the construction, development or repair of: schools, boarding school, school canteens and workshops, gymnasia, rural and town houses of culture, libraries, clubs, hospitals, dispensaries, maternity houses, creches, kindergartens, nurseries, bathing houses, electric power micro-stations, service units, food markets, streets, roads, bridges, dams, wells, water supplies, green belts, sports grounds, tourist and entertainment sites, game sites for children, public conveniences, monumental art works as well as the procurement of the necessary inventory for the maintenance and operation of the public service and socio-cultural units and of the green areas.

The citizens' contribution in labour will be used for the building, updating, repair and maintenance of streets, roads, bridges, artistic works, river and pond arrangement and adjustment, water supply, irrigation and draining in local sites, consolidation of unsteady grounds, land improvement, pasture maintenance and forest sanitation, dam repair, gathering, storage and sorting out of reusables, etc.

The proposals for certain works to be performed with the citizens' money and work contribution can be made by deputies, the standing commissions of the people's councils, the socialist units or the public organizations, as also by a group of inhabitants. The proposals are to be analyzed by the committees or bureaus of the people's councils which have to decide within 30 days. If there is every conditions for the proposal to be materialized, the people's council calls the meeting of the electorate. The meeting is the forum that analyzes the proposal and pronounces on it also establishing the works to be done, their value and the total amount of money and labour contribution by every family.

The implementation of the RCP and Romanian state's policy of rational distribution of the productive forces in the territory of all counties and localities of the country ensured their harmonious, well-balanced development. Urban and agroindustrial centres were created, which have a powerful base for the turning to account of the local resources and for augmenting the employment of manpower.

The new bill establishes for the people's councils at all levels precise attributions and obligations so that, relying in a broadly democratic framework upon all citizens' participation, upon encouraging their initiative, they may act in full responsibility for the proper administration and further development of each and every locality, for ensuring ever better living and working, learning, cultural and health conditions for all inhabitants of Romania.

CEAUSESCU MEETS WITH WESTERN PARTY LEADERS

Luxembourg CP Leader

AU241832 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu met today at Snagov with Comrade Rene Urbany, chairman of the Communist Party of Luxembourg [CPL], who is paying a visit to our country at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee.

On behalf of the CPL leadership and all Luxembourg communists, the guests extended cordial greetings and warmest congratulations to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on the Romanian people's national day.

He said that he was profoundly impressed by festivities held in the Romanian capital city on this occasion as well as by the close links between the party and the masses and the people's close unity around the party and its secretary general. The CPL chairman extended heartfelt congratulations to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in connection with the 20th anniversary of the Ninth RCP Congress. The guest also asked that Comrade Elena Ceausescu also be conveyed cordial and friendly greetings and best wishes. During the talk which ensued, Comrade Rene Urbany highly valued the Romanian people's achievements in the country's socioeconomic development. In this respect, he pointed out such achievements as the Danube-Black Sea Canal, the Bucharest subway, and other projects he became acquainted with directly. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu thanked the guest and extended to him friendly greetings and best wishes for health and happiness. Our party secretary general also asked Comrade Rene Urbany to extend warm wishes to the CPL leadership and all Luxembourg communists.

During the meeting the sides briefed each other on the activity and concerns of the two parties and exchanged views on certain international issues. In this respect, they emphasized the good relations existing and developing between the RCP and CPL and expressed the conviction that the further expansion and diversification of these ties -- on the basis of principles of equality of rights; autonomy; independence; and each party's right, regardless of its size, to draft its own political line, in accordance with historical, national, and social conditions prevailing in its country -- will serve the interests of strengthening friendship between the Romanian and Luxembourg peoples, enhancing the solidarity of the international communist and workers movement, and promoting the cause of peace, security, and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

During the meeting the sides expressed concern over the serious tension in the world and stressed the need to resolutely work to end the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race; proceed to nuclear and general disarmament; and halt the militarization of outer space. In this respect, the sides pointed out the need for the European countries and all states in the world to assume greater responsibility in bringing about an agreement at the Soviet-U.S. negotiations in Geneva, an agreement which should put an end to nuclear and space armaments and facilitate a passage to disarmament and the reduction of armaments and military expenditures.

During the talk the sides highlighted the need to strengthen the action unity of communist and workers parties, democratic and progressive forces, and peoples everywhere in the struggle to build a world of peace, detente, understanding, and cooperation. They also underscored the interdependence between the struggle for an end to the arms race and a passage to disarmament and the struggle for solving the serious socioeconomic problems facing many of the world countries today. They also stressed the importance of finding a global solution to the problems of underdevelopment, including the foreign debt of developing countries, and the establishment of a new world economic order. The sides emphasized the need to eliminate force and the threat of force from international life and resolve all contentious issues between states through peaceful negotiations.

The meeting proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

Italian Socialist Senator

AU262119 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, received today at Snagov Fabio Fabbri, member of the Directorate of the Italian Socialist Party [PSI] and chairman of the socialist group in the Senate, who is paying a visit to our country at the RCP Central Committee's invitation.

The guest extended to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu a message from Bettino Craxi, PSI general secretary and chairman of the Italian Council of Ministers, who conveys warm greetings and best wishes to our party-state leaders on his own behalf and on behalf of the Italian Government and socialists. After referring to the good relations between the two countries and peoples and the opportunities for their further development, the PSI general secretary and Italy's premier writes in his message that he will be happy to meet again with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Republic, next fall during his forthcoming friendship visit to Romania at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee and the Romanian Government.

Fabio Fabbri warmly congratulated Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on the Romanian people's national holiday and said that he was strongly impressed with the Bucharest working people's demonstration, the warmth surrounding the Romanian head of state, the Romanian people's great desire for peace, the strong sentiment of national independence and love for the country and its leader, and the achievements in building modern Romania. The Italian senator also thanked President Nicolae Ceausescu for this meeting and expressed his regard for the personality of our party-state leader, pointing out the great prestige he enjoys throughout the world for his resolute action in the defense of the peace, independence, and sovereignty of all nations and for promoting a spirit of cooperation and friendship among peoples.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu thanked the guest for the message and sentiments expressed and asked him to extend to PSI General Secretary Premier Bettino Craxi warm greetings and wishes for success in his activity. At the same time, the Romanian party-state leader expressed the conviction that the PCI leader's forthcoming visit to Romania will make a contribution to strengthening cooperation between the two parties and the relations between the Romanian and Italian peoples and between Romania and Italy.

During the meeting, the sides briefed each other on the activity and concerns of the two parties and exchanged views on developing ties between the RCP and PSI and on certain topical international issues. In this respect, they pointed with satisfaction to the friendly relations of cooperation between the RCP and PSI and expressed the conviction that the further development of these friendly relations contributes to strengthening all-round cooperation between the two countries and deepening traditional friendship relations between the Romanian and Italian peoples, to their mutual benefit and in the interest of the cause of peace, detente, security, and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world, as well as to stimulating the overall East-West dialogue.

The exchange of views on the world political situation emphasized the identity or broad convergence of the two parties' viewpoints on the problems broached.

During the talk. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed concern over the particularly serious tension in the world and stressed that the key problem of our times is halting the arms race, proceeding to disarmament -- primarily nuclear -- and eliminating the danger of a destructive nuclear war. In this respect, he stressed the need to unite the efforts of all European countries; communist, socialist, and social-democratic parties; progressive forces; and governments and peoples to ensure through their united action the conclusion of an agreement on ending nuclear and space armaments at the Geneva Soviet-U.S. negotiations, as well as a passage to disarmament and to the reduction of military armaments and expenditures. The funds thus saved could be used to stimulate the socioeconomic development of developing countries, in particular. The sides emphasized the need to eliminate force and the threat of force from international life and resolve all conflicts between states through political negotiations, observing the independence and sovereignty of each state.

Our party-state leader and the Italian senator stressed the importance of solving the problems faced by developing countries, including their very high foreign debts, and attaining a new economic order. In this respect, they expressed the conviction that this is a main prerequisite for overcoming the economic crisis and ensuring the stability and development of the world economy.

During the meeting the sides pointed out the contribution made by Senator Fabio Fabbri to developing Romanian-Italian relations and reiterated the two parties' determination to strengthen bilateral cooperation; continue their dialogue; and contribute, along with peace-loving forces everywhere, to changing the dangerous course of events and promoting a policy of detente, cooperation, peace, and understanding in Europe and throughout the world.

The meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

ASSEMBLY CHAIRMAN RECEIVES FRG PARLIAMENTARIANS

AU261903 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1812 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 26/7/85 -- On August 26, the chairman of the Grand National Assembly of Romania, Nicolae Giosan, had an interview with a West German parliamentary delegation led by Heinz Westphat, vice-president of Bundestag, now on a visit to Romania.

During the interview, information was exchanged on the organization and activity of the two parliaments, with emphasis on the contribution they can further make to expanding mutually advantageous bilateral collaboration in spheres of joint interest, establishing ing and consolidating a climate of peace and cooperation in Europe and the world over. Mutual willingness was expressed to develop cooperation between Romanian and West German parliamentarians.

Hartmut Wolfgang Schullze-Boysen, ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany in Bucharest, attended.

NICU CEAUSESCU MEETS WITH OFFICIALS IN JAPAN

AU261909 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] Tokyo AGERPRES 26/7/85 -- Present at the summer world university games which fall within the events devoted to the international youth year [IYY], Nicu Ceausescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first secretary of the CC of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth], had an interview with Toshihiro Inayama, president of the Japan Federation of Economic Organizations, president of the Kobe 1985 summer world university games organizing committee.

Emphasis was placed on the contribution of university games to strengthening friendly ties among young people around the world, to promoting international peace, understanding and collaboration.

Nicu Ceausescu also met and conducted talks with Primo Nebiolo, president of the International University Sports Federation, which sponsors world university games. During the talk the importance was underscored of the 1985 university games in the context of the IYY with the theme "participation, development, peace". The need was underlined for a growing contribution of the university young generation, of youth as a whole, to the ensurance of international peace and collaboration, to the building of a better and more just world.

Current questions of the international sports movement were approached, with emphasis on the hope that sports would increasingly help intensify friendly ties among youths everywhere and establish a climate of understanding and cooperation worldwide.

Nicu Ceausescu also had interviews with Tatsuo Miyazaki, mayor of Kobe, vice-president of the summer world university games organizing committee, and with Setsu Shiga, member of the Japanese parliament, secretary-general of the Japan-Romanian parliamentary league. The talks pointed to mutual wish to develop and amplify relations of friendship and collaboration between the Romanian and Japanese peoples as well as manysided cooperation between Romania and Japan.

BUCUR DELIVERS MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT OF GUYANA

AU271805 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1548 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Georgetown AGERPRES 27/8/1985 -- The leader of the People's National Congress [PNC], president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, Hugh Desmond Hoyte, received Ion Bucur, member of the CC of the RCP, first deputy chairman of the Council of Socio-Economic Organization, representative of the Romanian Communist Party to the sixth biennial PNC congress.

On the occasion, the Romanian representative conveyed the Guyanese leader a warm message of friendship and best wishes of good health and personal happiness, as well as wishes of progress for the Guyanese people, from the RCP general secretary, president of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu.

Thanking for the message, Hugh Desmond Hoyte asked that the RCP and Romanian state leader, Nicolae Ceausescu, be conveyed his friendly salute and best wishes of good health and happiness, as well as wishes for the Romanian people to score further achievements in the country's socialist construction.

PEOPLE'S COUNCILS CONGRESS CONVENED FOR 10 SEP

AU271926 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] By State Council decree, signed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the third congress of county people's councils and chairmen of people's councils is convened for 10 September 1985.

STOJANOVIC ARRIVES IN HAVANA 27 AUGUST

LD271639 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1028 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Havana 27 Aug (TANJUG) -- Stanislav Stojanovic, LCY Central Committee Presidium executive secretary, started a working visit to Cuba today. He will stay in Cuba for several days.

Stojanovic was met at Havana airport last night by Rafael Polanco, first deputy chief of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee General Department of Foreign Relations.

Stojanovic's visit is part of the program of regular cooperation between the LCY and the Cuban Communist Party.

DIZDAREVIC ON CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES, ELECTIONS

AU271039 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Aug 85 pp 6-7

["Excerpts" from an interview published in Belgrade INTERVJU given by Nijaz Dizdarevic, LCY Central Committee member, to Dragan Tankosic; place and date not given]

[Excerpts] Answering questions about relations in Yugoslavia, the undermining of unity, blockades of the political system, and confederalist tendencies, Nijaz Dizdarevic stressed that we cannot agree with contentions that Yugoslavia is turning into a confederation. We can, however, agree that there are tendencies for it to develop toward confederation. "We can also agree that we have not yet found all the solutions that would enable the development of the federation as a self-management community. We have in a way contented ourselves with forming a federation that establishes only territorial principles but not class relations. Therefore, all creative forces, not only in the LC, but in the entire society, should make an effort and find a form that will be neither Mussolini's corporatist system nor something similar, but a form that will make possible the connection of general and particular interest within associated labor on the entire Yugoslav territory, and then we should institutionalize that."

What To Change in the Constitution

Do you think that the present bodies of the SFR Assembly suit this need?

"No. The absolutization of the system of delegations in the Federation is another question we still have to thing about. I want to say that we have, for instance, justifiably defined the Chamber of Republics and Provinces as a body in which decisions pertaining to the equality of nations are made through agreement. We made a mistake, however, in endowing all other federal institutions with a similar character and making them work exclusively on the principle of republican and provincial delegations, thereby contributing to territorial encapsulation.

Because of all that, Dizdarevic went on, I am convinced that some constitutional provisions should be changed. For disintegration processes and attempts to justify encapsulation are present even when it is obvious that it is directly detrimental to general interests.

To Expand Room for Freedom

Touching on the forthcoming party congresses and cadre policy in the LC, Dizdarevic pointed out that republican congresses and provincial conferences should only propose candidates for the LCY Central Committee, but not also elect their candidates.

"Republican and provincial congresses should be preceded by a thorough debate in the whole of the LC in which every candidate would be gone over with a fine-tooth comb and not in a formalist but in a fundamental way, through demanding all additional data about the work results of every individual man and the opinion of the community where he lives. Only after such verification should the LC congresses of republics and provinces establish lists of candidates, if possible with more candidates than required, paying attention, of course, to national and class structure.

"I want to say in this occasion that I do not agree with those opinions according to which several cnadidates would call into question the one or the other criterion. Such calling into question will automatically be avoided is we make sure that the people coming to the LC and to bodies such as congressess are those who have accepted the national and class policy of the LC.

"What I also support is that the election commission of the congress should, when counting votes, declare invalid the voting paper of a voter who failed to observe all criteria mentioned so far. In such cases, elections can be repeated. Because of the possibility that a mistake may occur, I would by no means disregard this democratic achievement, because I consider it a constituent part of the democratization of cadre policy which is inseparable from other part of cadre policy. Let me make myself clear: I do not absolutize it, but I think that we must espouse and cherish that basic thread we used to stress during every phase of our revolution, the thread of the struggle for an ever greater scope for freedom, not only in the sphere of economy and decisionmaking in production, but also regarding all constitutional and other freedoms.

"We were the first socialist country in the world to start democratization, and now it suddenly turns out that we are legalizing opposition to freedoms and legalizing the present situation. And the present situation is unsatisfactory both regarding democratization of cadre policy and in general."

Congress Should Elect Leadership

"Prior to the 12th congress, I was a member of the committee for its preparation. Several comrades, including some whom I absolutely respect and who know party matters well, proposed an amendment according to which the Central Committee should have been elected at the LCY congress. I opposed that and contributed to the rejection of the amendment. Now, however, I also favor that, and am persistently striving that the Central Committee be elected at the LCY congress. Allow me the opportunity to correct myself on the basis of the sequence of events," Dizdarevic said, stating that he has changed his opinion in the meantime, because several people have gone from the LC, especially a historic figure -- an institution -- who was the only one to be elected at the LCY congress, and that was the LCY president -- Comrade Tito.

KUWAITI NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SPEAKER MEETS LEADERS

Received by Planinc

LD272213 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1925 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Split 27 Aug (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, received a Kuwaiti National Assembly delegation headed by its Speaker Ahmad al-Sa'dun in the Villa Dalmacija in Split this afternoon.

In the talks it was pointed out that relations between the two countries are successfully developing in the spirit of mutual friendship and understanding. The proximity of views in connection with many problems in international relations was stressed. Reports were also exchanged on the activities of the two countries in preparations for the forthcoming ministerial meeting of nonaligned countries in Luanda, as well as on other questions of mutual interest.

The Kuwaiti National Assembly delegation was received by Drago Urlicic, president of the Split Municipal Assembly, this morning. During their stay in Split, the guests from Kuwait visited the Split shipbuilding industry, the Hotel Lav, the Marshal Tito Naval Training Center, and Lora naval port.

Meets Dizdarevic

LD261915 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1633 GMT 26 Aug 85

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, August 26 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia's Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Raif Dizdarevic, and the presdident of Kuwait's National Assembly, Ahmad al-Sa'dun evaluated in the positive here today the development of cooperation between their two countries. They laid stress on the importance of maintaining a political dialogue between the two friendly non-aligned countries.

Views on the state of affairs and activities in the Non-Aligned Movement, particularly in relation to the forthcoming Luanda non-aligned ministerial conference, were also exchanged.

Dizdarevic spoke about the importance being attached in Yugoslavia to that conference and about Yugoslav views on questions to be discussed in Luanda.

The two sides manifested their agreement that everything should be done for the forthcoming conference to make a success and contribution to a more active and efficient activity of the Non-Aligned Movement.

They also talked about the state of affairs in the Near and Middle East as well as on the activity of the council for Arab Gulf countries' cooperation.

DIZDAREVIC MEETS ALGERIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY AIDE

LD231535 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1358 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] Belgrade 23 Aug (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary of foreign affairs, today received Ahmed Atafa, director for multinational activities in the Algerian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who had had political consultations in the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs. During a cordial conversation satisfaction was expressed over the very close stands with which the two countries will appear at the forthcoming nonaligned ministerial conference in Luanda.

The federal secretary stressed the great importance we attach to the success of this conference and cooperation with Algeria and other nonaligned countries at the time when the conference is held.

CROATIA CITED IN SUPPORT OF SEVERAL CANDIDATES

LD272216 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Preparations for the LCY congresses are inseparable from the all-party discussion on the conclusions of the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee. One of the observations most often made by the members is the one on democratization of the cadre policy and, in this connection, a more democratic election process.

In brief, party members demand that several candidates should be put forward for every office. This demand from the rank-and-file has been heeded by the Croatian LC Central Committee. The demand that several candidates compete on an equal footing for every elected office is supported in the criteria for the election of cadres in party organs, which will be sent to every basic organization. Milivoj Valentic reports:

[Valentic] One person put forward as candidate, one elected: for years this was a sacred formula. Why do we need more candidates for the same party office when after all all these candidates preach the same ideology and speak in favor of the same ideals? Why look for differences among like-minded persons? Is it not an artificial way of creating a schism? Or will not the people, so desperate because of our development difficulties, neglect the merits of more prominent political figures and just out of spite elect less well known people. These are not unreasonable doubts. But is it not honest that failures should be accounted for in front of the electorate? And if prominent people happen to be more closely associated with decisions that harm this society, and they do, it is only natural that they should explain in front of the electorate what they have been doing and then the electorate should pass a verdict.

But why should like-minded people stand on opposing sides during the election contest? Simply, total like-mindedness is a mere illusion. People live in varied conditions. Hence, the pluralism of interests. Let the electorate judge in what ways and whether at all their interests are properly represented. This should be clear. Why is it not? Simply because if it were it would break the power of various cadre commissions and bodies that have been running things, moving people from one office to another, thereby creating a stratum of privileged, politically powerful persons who care little for an average voter, our little man. Supposedly, this voter does not understand the subtleties of the art of politics. However, a tangible material interest and human weakness for power are hiding behind all this; hence, the fear of confronting a possible opposing candidate.

In the Croatia LC Central Committee they are aware of all this. There it is precisely the working people among the members who have initiated democratization of the election process. This shows an inborn revolutionary spirit in workers, and, moreover, that no rhetoric or empty excuses can confuse their sense of justice. And it is right that there should be several candidates for one office. It is also right that those who are elected should have to render account to their voters when fresh elections take place at the end of their term of office. Not only is this right and proper, it is also a guarantee that there will be no usurpations in the future. In this sense, the action of the Croatia LC's most responsible people deserves all our support.